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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period 23 January 1991-20 July 1991)

Introduction

1. By its resolution 684 (1991) of 30 January 1991, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further interim period of six months, until 31 July 1991. The Council also reiterated its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries; re-emphasized the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978, approved by resolution 426 (1978), and called upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate; and reiterated that UNIFIL should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned on the implementation of the resolution and to report to the Council thereon.

Organization of the Force

2. As of July 1991, the composition of UNIFIL was as follows:

Military personnel

Fiji	HQ UNIFIL	35	
	Infantry battalion	641	
	Force Mobile Reserve	36	
	Military police	8	720
Finland	HQ UNIFIL	13	
	Infantry battalion	499	
	Force Mobile Reserve	20	
	Military police	9	541

France	HQ UNIFIL	20	
	Composite battalion (maintenance company, defence company, armoured escort company)	467	
	Military police	10	497
Ghana	HQ UNIFIL	35	
	Infantry battalion (including engineer company)	816	
	Force Mobile Reserve	36	
	Military police	7	894
Ireland	HQ UNIFIL	14	
	Infantry battalion	657	
	HQ Camp Command	51	
	Force Mobile Reserve	17	
	Military police	12	751
Italy	HQ UNIFIL	5	
	Helicopter unit	43	
	Military police	4	52
Nepal	HQ UNIFIL	13	
	Infantry battalion	801	
	Force Mobile Reserve	32	
	Military police	5	851
Norway	HQ UNIFIL	26	
	Infantry battalion	642	
	Maintenance company	185	
	Force Mobile Reserve	29	
	Military police	16	898
Sweden	HQ UNIFIL	23	
	Logistic battalion	608	
	Force Mobile Reserve	5	
	Military police	8	644
	Total UNIFIL		5 848 a/

a/ The total UNIFIL strength includes three officers (one Fijian, one Ghanaian and one Nepalese) who have temporarily been assigned to serve as military advisers to the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The deployment of UNIFIL as of July 1991 is shown on the map attached to the present report.

3. The command of UNIFIL continues to be exercised by Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren of Sweden.

4. In the period under review, 65 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) assisted UNIFIL in the performance of its tasks. These unarmed officers are organized as Observer Group Lebanon (OGL) and are under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNIFIL. They man the five observation posts along the Lebanese side of the Israel-Lebanon armistice demarcation line. They also operate four mobile teams in that part of the area controlled by Israel which is within the UNIFIL area of operation. Two military observers are assigned to UNIFIL headquarters.

5. Logistic support for UNIFIL is provided by the Swedish logistic battalion, elements of the French composite battalion, the Norwegian maintenance company, the Ghanaian engineering company and the Italian helicopter unit and by some sections of the civilian staff, especially in the areas of communications and vehicle maintenance. UNIFIL employs 514 civilian staff, 176 international and 338 locally recruited.

6. The Force Mobile Reserve, a composite mechanized company, currently consisting of elements from seven contingents (Fiji, Finland, Ghana, Ireland, Nepal, Norway and Sweden) organized as an integrated unit, has frequently been called upon to reinforce UNIFIL battalions.

7. The strength of the Lebanese Army unit assigned to duties within the UNIFIL area of operation, at Arzun, Al Yatun and Qana, currently stands at 19, all ranks. (The deployment of the Lebanese Army in the Tyre pocket, outside the UNIFIL area, is referred to in paragraph 28 below.)

8. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 689 (1991) on 9 April 1991, I instructed UNIFIL to deploy personnel, on a temporary basis, to help establish the United Nations Iraq Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), as well as providing vehicles and equipment for two rifle companies temporarily deployed from the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for the same purpose. UNIFIL contributed 450 all ranks, comprising one headquarters and supply company and three rifle companies. UNIFIL was able to deploy this contingent by cancelling leave in order to maintain its full operational strength in Lebanon. The deployment of personnel, vehicles and equipment, by land and air, started on 22 April and was completed in six days. These elements returned to the UNIFIL mission area during the second half of May, with the exception of one rifle company which returned at the end of June.

9. I regret to report that during the current mandate period one Ghanaian soldier and one civilian field service officer lost their lives due to natural causes. Two soldiers, one Nepalese and one Norwegian, died as a result of traffic accidents. Seven others suffered injuries as a result of accidents. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 181 military and civilian members of the Force have died, 67 as a result of firing or mine or bomb explosions, 77 in accidents and 37 from other causes. Two hundred and fifty-nine have been wounded by firing or mine or bomb explosions.

10. UNIFIL has continued to improve the security of its personnel and positions. Work has continued on a new compound near Ebel es Saqi for the headquarters of the Norwegian battalion. Most of the move into the new headquarters will have been undertaken by September 1991. Work has commenced on a new, more secure headquarters for the Irish battalion, near Tibnin. Further protective work has been undertaken at various positions throughout the UNIFIL area of deployment. Two armoured personnel carriers have been made available by Finland for use by the Ghanaian battalion. With the agreement of the donor, this arrangement is again being financed by a voluntary contribution from the Government of Japan. Finally, the Government of Norway has replaced four of the older armoured personnel carriers used by its battalion.

11. As a result of the situation between Iraq and Kuwait, UNIFIL military and civilian personnel were provided with nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) weapons protective equipment and all dependants were evacuated from the mission area. The NBC equipment is still retained in the area. The Force performed its functions with additional vigilance during the period.

12. UNIFIL has continued to have difficulties in obtaining and using the land and buildings it requires for its operations, except in villages which have asked UNIFIL for protection. These difficulties are due to two factors: the increased demand for land and dwellings resulting from the influx of population into the area; and arrears in the payment of rent by the Government of Lebanon to the landlords concerned. This problem has been raised with the Lebanese authorities on numerous occasions.

Situation in the UNIFIL area of operation

13. Israel continues to control in southern Lebanon an area manned by the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and the de facto forces (DFF), the so-called "South Lebanon Army". The boundaries of the Israeli-controlled area (ICA) have not been clearly defined but are determined de facto by the forward positions of IDF and DFF. It includes territory adjacent to the armistice demarcation line, parts of the Fijian, Nepalese, Irish and Finnish battalion sectors and the entire Norwegian battalion sector, as well as sizeable areas to the north of the UNIFIL area of operation. Within that area, IDF and DFF have maintained the number of their military positions at 70. The parts of the ICA that fall within UNIFIL's area and the IDF and DFF positions therein are shown on the attached map. The map also indicates where the ICA extends beyond the limits of UNIFIL's area.

14. The Norwegian battalion sector is a special case as it has been entirely within the ICA since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. UNIFIL has nevertheless continued to do everything possible to ensure the peaceful character of this area, in accordance with its mandate. It was pointed out to the Israeli authorities that that policy required that IDF/DFF should not undertake military operations in the sector. For a number of years UNIFIL's position in this regard was respected and the inhabitants of the sector were

able to lead comparatively peaceful lives. However, during the current mandate period, there have been increased IDF/DFF activities, in the form of foot and vehicle patrols and shooting into and in this sector.

15. During the period under review, UNIFIL recorded 28 operations by resistance groups against IDF and DFF targets (1 in February, 2 in March, 3 in April, 8 in May, 7 in June and 7 in July 1991). These operations usually took the form of attacks with small arms, rocket-propelled grenades, rockets and roadside bombs.

16. UNIFIL has continued to oppose attempts by armed elements to operate within its area of deployment. On 3 July, UNIFIL apprehended three armed elements who were preparing to fire Katyusha rockets into the ICA. A total of six rockets were found and destroyed by UNIFIL; the armed elements were handed over to the Lebanese Army. On 4 July, UNIFIL destroyed large quantities of assorted ammunition found in a car at a checkpoint in the Ghanaian battalion area. At times, UNIFIL's insistence on searching vehicles and denying passage to armed elements through UNIFIL checkpoints, together with increased and coordinated night patrols, has led to harassment and threats against UNIFIL personnel, as well as attempts at forced entry through UNIFIL checkpoints. Such incidents were normally resolved after negotiation.

17. Indiscriminate firings into villages from IDF/DFF positions or by IDF/DFF patrols, whether unprovoked or in retaliation for attacks by armed elements, occurred frequently and involved the use of heavy artillery, tanks and sometimes Israeli helicopter gunships. IDF/DFF in their positions or on patrol also fired close to, and on occasion at, UNIFIL positions. During the reporting period, there was a substantial increase in firings close, which rose to 90 from 39 recorded during the previous reporting period.

18. Among the more serious incidents affecting villages and persons outside the ICA were the following:

(a) On 25 April, in retaliation for a roadside bomb, DFF opened fire at the villages of At Tiri and Haddathah, causing considerable damage to houses as well as eleven firings close to positions of the Irish battalion;

(b) On 11 May, the village of Majdal Zun came under fire;

(c) On 17 May four civilians were killed by roadside bombs near Bayt Yahun and scores of civilians were wounded and houses were severely damaged when Brashit, Haddathah and Ayta az Zutt were shelled in retaliation by DFF;

(d) On 22 May two sisters were killed and their mother was injured when an IDF tank fired anti-personnel rounds at them near Shaqra;

(e) On 19 June the village of Majdal Zun was again shelled;

(f) On 25 June the villages of At Tiri and Haddathah were shelled after a roadside bomb was found by DFF;

(g) On 3 July, artillery, mortar and tank fire was directed at the village of Yatar by DFF in retaliation for a roadside bomb found in Bayt Lif, causing damage to several houses;

(h) On 15 July, following the detonation of a roadside bomb by armed elements near a DFF armoured vehicle in the ICA, the villages of Yatar, Zibqin and Majdal Zun were shelled by DFF, resulting in the death of one woman in Yatar, injuries to four people in Zibqin and damage to property in all three villages;

(i) On 16 July, following an attack by armed elements in another location in the ICA, DFF shelled the villages of Majdal Zun, Al Mansouri and Al Qulaylah; the following morning two platoons of DFF personnel supported by tank fire entered Majdal Zun, wounded two persons, rounded up 150 villagers and abducted 6 of them, set fire to two houses and five cars and damaged other houses and cars;

(j) On the evening of 17 July, DFF set an ambush on the road between Haddathah and Ayta az Zutt and, using a roadside bomb, rifle grenades, rifles and machine-guns, attacked and destroyed a car containing seven young persons. Two young women, aged 22 and 18 years, were killed and the others wounded. None of them had been armed and none of them is known to be linked with any armed group.

19. UNIFIL protested to IDF whenever firing at or close to UNIFIL positions occurred or indiscriminate firings by IDF/DFF endangered the lives and property of the civilian population. Especially vigorous protests were made at the unprovoked and fatal attacks described at (d) and (j) in the preceding paragraph.

20. UNIFIL troops detonated mines, roadside bombs and unexploded remnants of war and dismantled ordnance of various types in the area of deployment. A total of 33 controlled explosions were carried out during the reporting period.

21. UNIFIL continued to extend humanitarian assistance to the civilian population in its area, to the extent possible within available resources. Such assistance took the form of water, clothes, food, fuel, electricity, engineering work and escort for farmers. In addition, medicines and equipment or services to schools were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing Governments. UNIFIL medical centres, including mobile ones, provided care to an average of 3,000 civilian patients per month and, at the UNIFIL hospital at Naqoura, some 725 civilian patients were treated per month, about 25 of them as in-patients. Civilian dental patients have averaged 550 per month. The Force cooperated closely on humanitarian matters with the Lebanese authorities, the United Nations agencies and programmes operating in Lebanon, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. UNIFIL has also been in contact with the Governors of South Lebanon and Nabatiyeh to facilitate the formulation of additional economic, social and humanitarian activities by the United Nations development agencies and non-governmental organizations in the UNIFIL area of operation.

22. Further to what was stated in paragraph 20 of S/22129, Israel has maintained its programme of road construction in ICA, which has the effect of enhancing IDF's ability to deploy troops rapidly into Lebanese territory.

23. In addition to DFF, the Israeli authorities have established in the ICA a security unit composed of armed Lebanese civilians. In previous reports to the Security Council, this unit has been referred to as the General Security Service (GSS). In order to avoid confusion with the identically named organization in Israel, the unit established and directed by the Israeli authorities in the ICA will, in future, be referred to as the General Security Service Lebanon (GSSL). During the reporting period, GSSL elements have continued their efforts to establish civil administrations in Chebaa, Kafr Hammam and Kafr Chouba, villages in the Norwegian battalion area which have refused to cooperate with the Israeli authorities. The Mukhtar of Kafr Hammam was expelled from the ICA but, after intervention by UNIFIL, was allowed to return unconditionally. In a particularly serious incident on 27 February 1991, GSSL agents abducted two Norwegian soldiers for a period of some hours.

Financial aspects

24. By its resolution 45/244 of 21 December 1990, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,789,000 gross ($12,557,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1991, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 659 (1990). By its resolution 684 (1991) of 30 January 1991, the Security Council extended the mandate of UNIFIL to 31 July 1991. Should the Council decide to extend UNIFIL beyond its current mandate period, the costs to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the extension period would be within the commitment authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 45/244, assuming an average maximum force strength of 5,850 troops and continuance of the Force's existing responsibilities.

25. In the event that the current strength of the Force is increased or its mandate is extended beyond 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General will report to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) and to the General Assembly during its forty-sixth session on the additional requirements needed for maintaining the Force.

26. At the beginning of July 1991, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNIFIL Special Account for the period since the inception of the Force through 31 July 1991 amounted to $297.6 million.

Observations

27. In Lebanon outside the ICA, progress in the implementation of the Taif Agreement has continued. The Lebanese Government has, in particular, declared its intention to dissolve and disarm all Lebanese and non-Lebanese militias

and to complete this process by 30 September 1991. Significant steps in this regard were taken during the period under review in parts of southern Lebanon outside UNIFIL's area.

28. Another important part of the Lebanese Government's plans for the return of its effective authority in southern Lebanon, plans which UNIFIL is mandated to assist, is the deployment of the Lebanese Army in the area. Here too important progress has been achieved during the current mandate period. Early in February, the Army's strength in the Tyre pocket was reinforced with two battalions. Further reinforcements took place during the following months and the Army now has a substantial presence in and around Tyre. From within its existing resources, UNIFIL has provided some assistance to their deployment. Agreed procedures have been established for liaison between the two forces where they are deployed in adjacent areas. UNIFIL has also, from time to time, sought the Lebanese Army's assistance in its own area of operation to deal with internal security situations whose control has proved to be beyond the still limited capacity of the Lebanese gendarmerie. Such assistance has been readily and effectively given.

29. UNIFIL has continued to discuss with the Lebanese authorities arrangements for the progressive transfer to the Lebanese Army of responsibility for security in the areas at present controlled by UNIFIL. The Force Commander has proposed the establishment of a joint Lebanese Army-UNIFIL working group to formulate a comprehensive programme for this process. It is envisaged that it would proceed in parallel with movement by UNIFIL southwards towards the border and the progressive withdrawal of Israeli forces from the ICA, thus bringing about the implementation of resolution 425 (1978).

30. Israel's attitude to the situation in southern Lebanon and to UNIFIL's mandate remains as described in previous reports. The Israeli authorities continue to state that they have no territorial ambitions in Lebanon, that the "security zone" is a temporary arrangement necessitated by the security of northern Israel so long as the Lebanese Government is not able to exercise effective authority and prevent its territory from being used to launch attacks against Israel. While taking note of the Lebanese Government's efforts to restore its authority in southern Lebanon, the Israeli Government is not at present prepared to modify the security arrangements which, in spite of resolution 425 (1978), it has established on Lebanese territory. Nor does it consider that UNIFIL, as a peace-keeping force, can replace those arrangements. Meanwhile Israel continues to build up DFF and to improve its ability to reinforce IDF's strength inside Lebanon quickly. A consequence of this policy is that the ICA is becoming increasingly separated from the rest of Lebanon.

31. For its part, UNIFIL continues, to the best of its ability and in accordance with its mandate, to prevent its area from being used for hostile activities. As is evident from paragraph 18 of the present report, recent weeks have seen a significant increase both in resistance operations inside the ICA and in IDF/DFF harassment of villages to the north of it, inflicting death, injury and material loss on the civilian population. (There have also

been many air and artillery attacks by IDF on targets to the north of the UNIFIL area.) UNIFIL does all it can to protect civilians caught up in this conflict but its ability to do so is limited when they are the subject of deliberate attack. It has continued to press the Israeli authorities to end the shelling of civilian targets and to withdraw DFF from certain positions that are most frequently responsible for such firing and that attract attacks by armed elements. UNIFIL has also established further new positions close to the edge of the ICA.

32. In carrying out their duties in an area where, in spite of all UNIFIL's efforts, armed groups still abound and hostilities occur, the Force's personnel are exposed to many dangers. I continue to attach the highest priority to their security. Progress has again been made in improving the physical security of the Force's positions, including the newly established ones. But security can be achieved only if all the parties in this complicated situation cooperate with UNIFIL, respect its international and impartial status and avoid exposing its members to danger. I reiterate my appeal to all the parties to act accordingly.

33. In a letter dated 15 July 1991 (S/22791), the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations has informed me that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months.

34. I believe that the Security Council will again judge that, although it has not yet been possible for UNIFIL to carry out in full the mandate given to it in 1978, the Force continues to make an important contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security in a volatile area. In addition, recent positive developments in Lebanon have improved the prospects for its being able to carry out that part of its mandate which requires it to assist the Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. I accordingly recommend that the Council accept the Lebanese Government's request and extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further period of six months, that is until 31 January 1992.

35. In making this recommendation, I must, however, draw the Security Council's attention to the continuing gravity of the Force's financial situation. Unpaid assessments remain at the unacceptably high level of almost $300 million. This represents money owed by the United Nations to the Member States that have voluntarily contributed troops to serve in UNIFIL, often in conditions of danger and discomfort. It is difficult to understand why such a problem should affect a United Nations peace-keeping operation that has such an important mission and whose mandate has repeatedly been renewed by unanimous vote of the Security Council. My concern is heightened by the fact that, after over 13 years in the field, UNIFIL faces a dire need to replace equipment that has become obsolete or unserviceable. This has been recognized by the General Assembly, which has increased the UNIFIL budget for the one-year period beginning on 1 February 1991. It is thus all the more important that Member States should pay their assessments promptly and in full and that all remaining arrears should be cleared.

36. Members of the Security Council will recall that, on 28 January 1991, I submitted the report of a Secretariat team which had reviewed the scale and deployment of UNIFIL (S/22129/Add.1), in accordance with a request made by the Council on 31 July 1990 (S/21833). The review team's recommendations, which I believed to be on the right lines, were that, for the time being, there should be no substantive change in UNIFIL's function nor in its deployment but that certain measures should be taken to streamline the Force, which would produce a saving of some 10 per cent in its military strength. The Council has not yet taken formal action on these recommendations.

37. In concluding this report, I wish to pay tribute to Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren, the Force Commander, and to all the men and women under his command and control, both military and civilian, for the courage and determination with which they have again faced a difficult mandate period. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

وزع قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
في تموز/يوليه ١٩٩١

一九九一年七月联黎部队的部署情况

UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JULY 1991

DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL AU MOIS DE JUILLET 1991

ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ИЮЛЬ 1991

DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN JULIO DE 1991

LEBANON

ISRAEL

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

AN NABAṬIYAH AT TAḤTĀ

NORBATT

FINBATT

GHANBATT

FIJIBATT

NEPBATT

IRISHBATT

NAQOURA

ŞÛR (TYRE) TRANSIT BASE

QIRYAT SHEMONA

UNIFIL HQ
SWEDLOG
FRENCHLOG
ITALAIR
MP COMPOSITE MP COY
OGL

حرس مراقبة
观察所
Observation post
Poste d'observation
Наблюдательный пункт
Puesto de observación

نقطة تفتيش
检查站
Check point
Point de contrôle
Контрольный пункт
Puesto de control

قاعدة
基地
Base
Base
База
Base

موقع مؤقت
临时阵地
Temporary position
Position temporaire
Временная позиция
Posición provisional

حدود مناطق عمليات قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区界限西边和北边
UNIFIL Operational boundaries, West and North
Limite de la zone d'operations de la Force à l'ouest et au nord
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ. Запад и Север
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la Fuerza, Oeste y Norte

الحدود الفاصلة بين كتائب قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队各营之间界限
UNIFIL Inter Battalion boundaries
Limites des secteurs des différents bataillons de la Force
Разделительные линии между районами расположения батальонов ВСООНЛ
Límites entre batallones de la Fuerza

وحدة لبنانية
黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese Unit
Unité libanaise
Ливанские подразделения
Unidad libanesa

موقع لقوات الدفاع الاسرائيلية و/أو "جيش لبنان الجنوبي"
以色列国防军和(或)"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
Israeli Defence Forces and/or "South Lebanon Army" Position
Position des Forces de défense israéliennes et/ou de "l'Armée du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel y/o del "Ejército del Líbano meridional"

المنطقة التقريبية لما يقع تحت السيطرة الاسرائيلية من منطقة عمل قوة الامم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区内在以色列控制下地区概况
Approximate area under Israeli control in UNIFIL area of operation
Périmètre approximatif de la zone sous contrôle israélien dans la zone d'opérations de la FINUL
Примерный район в зоне действия ВСООНЛ, находящийся под контролем Израиля
Area aproximada bajo control israelí dentro de la zona de operaciones de la Fuerza

الامتداد الشمالي للمنطقة التي تسيطر عليها اسرائيل
以色列控制地区向北延伸部分
Northward extension of Israeli controlled area
Extension vers le nord de la zone contrôlée par Israel
Северная часть территории, контролируемой Израилем
Extensión septentrional de la zona controlada por Israel

The designations employed and the presentation of the material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

PALESTINE BELT GRID

MAP NO. 3000 REV. 30 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1991

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/22830
24 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 JULY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning the latest Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire, I have the honour to report 10 cases of such violations by Iraqi military from 3 July to 6 July 1991.

1. On 3 July 1991, a machine-gun was deployed by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 41-10 on the map of Khosravi in NML.

2. On 3 July 1991, a number of Iraqi forces were observed moving ammunition at the geographic coordinates of 411-103 on the map of Khosravi in NML.

3. On 3 July 1991, 15 Iraqi soldiers fully equipped with armaments were observed at the geographic coordinates of 402-117 on the map of Khosravi in NML.

4. On 26 June 1991, at 1000 hours, six Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing an individual bunker at the geographic coordinates of 714-220 on the map of Halaleh in NML.

5. On 4 July 1991, six Iraqi soldiers were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of 409-626 on the map of Naftshahr in NML.

6. On 5 July 1991, at 0920 hours, Iraqi forces using a loader constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 582-345 on the map of Kani Sheikh in NML.

7. On 5 July 1991, at 1225 hours, a number of Iraqi soldiers fully equipped with armaments were observed at the geographic coordinates of 594-335 on the map of Kani Sheikh in NML.

8. On 5 July 1991, at 1105 and 1530 hours, five Iraqi vehicles were observed individual bunker in NML at the geographic coordinates of 591-351 on the map of Sumar.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Javad ZARIF
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22831
24 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit, for the purpose of registration, a list of further violations of the terms of the cease-fire by Iraqi forces. These violations were reported to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) at the time they took place. The numerical sequence of these violations follows the sequences of those previously reported in my letter of 19 July 1991 and circulated as Security Council document S/22819.

4586. On 23 May 1990, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 150-320 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4587. On 23 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 99-50 on the map of Marivan.

4588. On 23 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 574-456 on the map of Sumar.

4589. On 23 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 000-990 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4590. On 23 May 1990, at 1430 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a defensive bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 288-884 on the map of Sardasht.

4591. On 23 May 1990, at 1530 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 986-506 on the map of Marivan.

4592. On 23 May 1990, at 1600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 160-310 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4593. On 23 May 1990, engineering activities by Iraqi forces were observed at the geographic coordinates of NF 040-590 on the map of Piranshahr.

4594. On 23 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a base at the geographic coordinates of NE 709-628 on the map of Baneh.

4595. On 24 May 1990, at 0600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 015-911 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4596. On 24 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a cannon at the geographic coordinates of NE 668-669 on the map of Garmab.

4597. On 24 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 182-321 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4598. On 25 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces installed a communication pylon at the geographic coordinates of PB 137-757 on the map of Mehran.

4599. On 25 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces installed a communication pylon at the geographic coordinates of PB 147-757 on the map of Mehran.

4600. On 25 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces improved a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 147-777 on the map of Mehran.

4601. On 25 May 1990, at 0910 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of NE 293-878 on the map of Sardasht.

4602. On 25 May 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces improved a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 151-766 on the map of Mehran.

4603. On 25 May 1990, at 1300 hours, Iraqi forces fired with HMG at the geographic coordinates of NE 880-340 on the map of Panjwain.

4604. On 25 May 1990, at 1540 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 288-873 on the map of Sardasht.

4605. On 25 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-378 on the map of Panjwain.

4606. On 25 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-375 on the map of Panjwain.

4607. On 25 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed three bunkers at the geographic coordinates of NF 272-067 on the map of Sardasht.

4608. On 25 May 1990, Iraqi forces fired with RPG and HMG from the geographic coordinates of NE 293-878 to the geographic coordinates of NE 306-873 and NE 303-878 on the map of Sardasht.

4609. On 26 May 1990, at 1050 hours, Iraqi forces constructed two bunkers at the geographic coordinates of NE 967-505 on the map of Marivan.

4610. On 26 May 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of PB 002-998 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4611. On 26 May 1990, at 1130 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NE 463-834 on the map of Garmab.

4612. On 26 May 1990, at 1445 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 310-920 on the map of Sardasht.

4613. On 26 May 1990, at 1710 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NE 304-891 on the map of Sardasht.

4614. On 26 May 1990, at 1830 hours, Iraqi forces constructed four bunkers at the geographic coordinates of PE 002-529 on the map of Marivan.

4615. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 900-380 on the map of Panjwain.

4616. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 281-883 on the map of Sardasht.

4617. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 20-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 763-249 on the map of Halaleh.

4618. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces installed an observation pylon at the geographic coordinates of QA 63-31 on the map of Chazabeh.

4619. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 10-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 172-992 on the map of Dehloran.

4620. Between 21 March 1990 and 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces fired RPG 7 rockets, illuminating shells and light weapons - for half an hour on a daily basis - towards Iranian positions in the Anjiran region at the geographic coordinates of PE 085-496 on the map of Marivan.

4621. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces installed a guarding post at the geographic coordinates of QA 630-310 on the map of Chazabeh.

4622. On 26 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 10-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of QA 172-992 on the map of Dehloran.

4623. On 27 May 1990, at 0600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 917-389 on the map of Marivan.

4624. On 27 May 1990, at 0710 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of NE 906-445 on the map of Panjwain.

4625. On 27 May 1990, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 549-959 on the map of Kharatha.

4626. On 27 May 1990, at 0840 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 914-414 on the map of Marivan.

4627. On 27 May 1990, at 0840 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 512-723 on the map of Sizdeh.

4628. On 27 May 1990, at 0925 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-392 on the map of Marivan.

4629. On 27 May 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 903-377 on the map of Panjwain.

4630. On 27 May 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 050-856 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4631. On 27 May 1990, at 1140 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 918-412 on the map of Marivan.

4632. On 27 May 1990, at 1330 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 964-505 on the map of Marivan.

4633. On 27 May 1990, at 1340 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 964-511 on the map of Marivan.

4634. On 27 May 1990, in order to supply their observation posts, Iraqi forces consistently were using a new road in NML from the geographic coordinates of ND 718-504 to ND 715-503 on the map of Ghalameh.

4635. On 27 May 1990, Iraqi forces deployed an anti-aircraft weapon at the geographic coordinates of NC 594-412 on the map of Sumar.

4636. On 28 May 1990, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 170-310 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4637. On 28 May 1990, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces installed a pylon at the geographic coordinates of TQ 820-321 on the map of Talul.

4638. On 28 May 1990, at 0745 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 901-375 on the map of Panjwain.

4639. On 28 May 1990, at 0810 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 905-376 on the map of Panjwain.

4640. On 28 May 1990, at 0840 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 288-884 on the map of Sardasht.

4641. On 28 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of NE 977-528 on the map of Marivan.

4642. On 28 May 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 800-320 on the map of Talul.

4643. On 28 May 1990, at 1115 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 912-422 on the map of Marivan.

4644. On 28 May 1990, at 1730 hours, the movement of 10 IFA vehicles carrying Iraqi troops from the geographic coordinates of NE 990-540 to NE 000-540 was observed.

4645. On 28 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 875-319 on the map of Panjwain.

4646. On 28 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces fired two mortar shells at the geographic coordinates of PE 046-542 on the map of Marivan.

4647. On 28 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces fired with LMG at the geographic coordinates of PE 130-540 on the map of Marivan.

4648. On 28 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 556-790 on the map of Garmab.

4649. On 28 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 870-290 on the map of Panjwain.

4650. On 28 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 911-372 on the map of Marivan.

4651. On 28 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 985-507 on the map of Marivan.

4652. On 28 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 967-505 on the map of Marivan.

4653. On 28 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 975-506 on the map of Marivan.

4654. On 29 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of NE 914-414 on the map of Marivan.

4655. On 29 May 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 914-414 on the map of Marivan.

4656. On 29 May 1990, at 0945 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 910-380 on the map of Marivan.

4657. On 29 May 1990, at 1420 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 867-276 on the map of Shanderi.

4658. On 29 May 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 691-216 on the map of Ghalameh.

4659. On 29 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 908-328 on the map of Marivan.

4660. On 30 May 1990, at 0820 hours, on the position of 31-40 north and 47-115 east, an Iraqi aircraft was observed on radar flying at an altitude of 15,000 feet with 360 nautical mile airspeed. At 0832 hours, the said Iraqi aircraft violated Iranian airspace on the position 31-30 north and 47-30 east. At 0842 hours, Iraqi aircraft disappeared from radar screen on the position 30-57 north and 47-35 east.

4661. On 30 May 1990, at 0830 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-392 on the map of Marivan.

4662. On 30 May 1990, at 1015 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of MF 902-378 on the map of Ranieh.

4663. On 30 May 1990, at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of MF 9015-3783 on the map of Ranieh.

4664. On 30 May 1990, at 1530 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 865-276 on the map of Shanderi.

4665. On 30 May 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 9140-4145 on the map of Marivan.

4666. On 30 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 310-923 on the map of Sardasht.

4667. On 30 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TP 22775-72600 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4668. On 30 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TP 2277-7270 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4669. On 30 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TP 22775-72700 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4670. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 914-415 on the map of Marivan.

4671. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 913-523 on the map of Marivan.

4672. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-374 on the map of Marivan.

4673. On 31 May 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 977-041 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4674. On 31 May 1990, at 1400 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 554-954 on the map of Kharatha.

4675. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 2240-7315 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4676. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 2250-7315 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4677. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of TP 226-731 on the map of Khorramshahr.

4678. On 31 May 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 150-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of MF 974-675 on the map of Siparoz.

4679. On 1 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 800-635 on the map of Azgaleh.

4680. On 1 June 1990, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-374 on the map of Marivan.

4681. On 1 June 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 548-947 on the map of Kharatha.

4682. On 1 June 1990, at 1700 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a HMG at the geographic coordinates of QA 196-991 on the map of Dehloran.

4683. On 2 June 1990, from 0800 hours to 1000 hours, Iraqi forces improved a road at the geographic coordinates of NC 780-230 on the map of Halaleh.

4684. On 2 June 1990, at 1215 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a cannon at the geographic coordinates of NE 878-305 on the map of Panjwain.

4685. On 2 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of NC 780-230 on the map of Halaleh.

4686. On 3 June 1990, from 0800 hours to 1000 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of NC 780-230 on the map of Halaleh.

4687. On 3 June 1990, at 0920 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of NC 782-233 on the map of Halaleh.

4688. On 3 June 1990, at 1605 hours, Iraqi forces replaced ammunition at the geographic coordinates of NC 498-653 on the map of Sizdeh.

4689. On 3 June 1990, at 2230 hours, Iraqi forces fired bullets from the geographic coordinates of NE 89-36 to NE 88-38 on the map of Panjwain.

4690. On 3 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NE 316-929 on the map of Sardasht.

4691. On 4 June 1990, at 0845 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of PB 002-998 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4692. On 4 June 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 912-474 on the map of Marivan.

4693. On 4 June 1990, at 1420 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 907-393 on the map of Panjwain.

4694. On 5 June 1990, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NC 91-37 on the map of Marivan.

4695. On 5 June 1990, at 0825 hours and 1710 hours, Iraqi forces constructed bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 91-39 on the map of Marivan.

4696. On 5 June 1990, at 0950 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 37-80 on the map of Mavoot.

4697. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 545-800 on the map of Sizdeh.

4698. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 548-800 on the map of Sizdeh.

4699. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 544-798 on the map of Sizdeh.

4700. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 550-803 on the map of Sizdeh.

4701. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 551-793 on the map of Sizdeh.

4702. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 545-800 on the map of Kharatha.

4703. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 553-954 on the map of Kharatha.

4704. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of TQ 85-32 on the map of Talul.

4705. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 86-24 on the map of Talul.

4706. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces installed a pylon at the geographic coordinates of TQ 85-31 on the map of Talul.

4707. On 5 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed four bunkers at the geographic coordinates of MF 899-898 on the map of Siparoz.

4708. On 6 June 1990, at 0845 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 9125-3745 on the map of Marivan.

4709. On 6 June 1990, at 0850 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 302-898 on the map of Sardasht.

4710. On 6 June 1990, at 0850 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 9090-3985 on the map of Marivan.

4711. On 6 June 1990, at 0850 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 9090-3985 on the map of Marivan.

4712. On 6 June 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of ND 69-30 on the map of Ghalameh.

4713. On 6 June 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 908-392 on the map of Marivan.

4714. On 6 June 1990, at 0945 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 909-377 on the map of Marivan.

4715. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 956-063 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4716. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 956-062 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4717. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces installed a communication pylon at the geographic coordinates of NC 937-123 on the map of Serni.

4718. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces deployed two tanks at the geographic coordinates of QV 560-458 on the map of West of Jofeir.

4719. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces deployed an MG at the geographic coordinates of NE 302-898 on the map of Sardasht.

4720. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of MF 880-960 on the map of Siparoz.

4721. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of MF 880-968 on the map of Siparoz.

4722. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of MF 878-968 on the map of Siparoz.

4723. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of MF 873-967 on the map of Siparoz.

4724. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of MF 856-966 on the map of Siparoz.

4725. On 6 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug a 100-metre-long trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 554-793 on the map of Garmab.

4726. On 7 June 1990, at 0900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of QA 51-57 on the map of Yebis.

4727. On 7 June 1990, at 0915 hours, Iraqi forces moved four IFA vehicles along with four cannons at the geographic coordinates of NE 8343-8644 on the map of Panjwain.

4728. On 7 June 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 90-39 on the map of Panjwain.

4729. On 7 June 1990, at 1300 hours, Iraqi forces fired five multi-barrelled shells at the geographic coordinates of QA 41-84 on the map of Ein Khosh.

4730. On 7 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 318-933 on the map of Sardasht.

4731. On 7 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 52-53 on the map of Sumar.

4732. On 7 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a 200-metre-long stone wall from the geographic coordinates of ND 697-456 to ND 699-457 on the map of Ghalameh.

4733. On 7 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of ND 67-21 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin.

4734. On 7 June 1990, Iraqi forces set up a flag at the geographic coordinates of QA 53-55 on the map of Yebis.

4735. On 8 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a stone wall at the geographic coordinates of ND 853-828 on the map of Halabja.

4736. On 9 June 1990, at 0950 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 085-689 on the map of Mehran.

4737. On 9 June 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces set up a bower at the geographic coordinates of NC 531-762 on the map of Sizdeh.

4738. On 9 June 1990, at 2100 hours, Iraqi forces fired a bullet with a small calibre rifle at the geographic coordinates of NF 293-067 on the map of Sardasht.

4739. On 9 June 1990, at 2100 hours, Iraqi forces fired a bullet with a small calibre rifle at the geographic coordinates of NF 294-075 on the map of Sardasht.

4740. On 9 June 1990, at 2100 hours, Iraqi forces fired a bullet with a small calibre rifle at the geographic coordinates of NF 299-071 on the map of Sardasht.

4741. On 9 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 821-634 on the map of Baneh.

4742. On 9 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 88-33 on the map of Panjwain.

4743. On 9 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 90-39 on the map of Panjwain.

4744. On 9 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 925-140 on the map of Halaleh.

4745. On 9 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of QB 208-019 on the map of Dehloran.

4746. On 9 June 1990, Iraqi forces deployed a cannon at the geographic coordinates of QB 203-016 on the map of Dehloran.

4747. On 10 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NE 459-832 on the map of Garmab.

4748. On 10 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-374 on the map of Marivan.

4749. On 10 June 1990, at 0930 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of NC 953-091 on the map of Serni.

4750. On 10 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 910-398 on the map of Marivan.

4751. On 10 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of ND 696-234 on the map of Ghalameh.

4752. On 11 June 1990, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-389 on the map of Marivan.

4753. On 11 June 1990, at 0945 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a firing position at the geographic coordinates of NE 906-455 on the map of Panjwain.

4754. On 11 June 1990, 8 Iraqi troops were observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of NC 513-698 on the map of Sizdeh.

4755. On 11 June 1990, Iraqi forces fired mortar shells at the geographic coordinates of NE 299-071 and NE 294-075 on the map of Baneh.

4756. On 11 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-374 on the map of Marivan.

4757. On 11 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed four bunkers at the geographic coordinates of QA 520-500 on the map of Yebis.

4758. On 11 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug two trenches at the geographic coordinates of QA 530-540 on the map of Yebis.

4759. On 11 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two missile pads at the geographic coordinates of QA 530-540 on the map of Yebis.

4760. On 12 June 1990, at 0720 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 909-331 on the map of Marivan.

4761. On 12 June 1990, at 1020 hours, Iraqi forces constructed an embankment at the geographic coordinates of NC 482-824 on the map of Sizdeh.

4762. On 12 June 1990, at 1120 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 968-518 on the map of Marivan.

4763. On 12 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 878-305 on the map of Panjwain.

4764. On 12 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 912-474 on the map of Marivan.

4765. On 12 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-389 on the map of Marivan.

4766. On 12 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 890-150 on the map of Halaleh.

4767. On 12 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of PB 125-766 on the map of Mehran.

4768. On 12 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a building at the geographic coordinates of NE 297-971 on the map of Sardasht.

4769. On 13 June 1990, at 0730 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 909-329 on the map of Marivan.

4770. On 13 June 1990, at 1100 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of TQ 17-31 on the map of Hosseinieh.

4771. On 13 June 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 532-525 on the map of Sumar.

4772. On 13 June 1990, at 1900 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NC 607-367 on the map of Sumar.

4773. On 14 June 1990, at 1920 hours, Iraqi forces unloaded ammunition from an IFA vehicle at the geographic coordinates of NC 905-181 on the map of Halaleh.

4774. On 14 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 905-398 on the map of Panjwain.

4775. On 14 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 905-398 on the map of Panjwain.

4776. On 14 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PE 043-553 on the map of Marivan.

4777. On 14 June 1990, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling at the geographic coordinates of MF 80-03 on the map of Dizej.

4778. On 14 June 1990, Iraqi forces deployed an unidentified weapon at the geographic coordinates of NE 303-891 on the map of Sardasht.

4779. On 14 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a defensive bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 294-878 on the map of Sardasht.

4780. On 15 June 1990, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 909-398 on the map of Marivan.

4781. On 15 June 1990, at 0740 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 905-325 on the map of Panjwain.

4782. On 15 June 1990, at 1500 hours, Iraqi forces deployed a mortar launcher at the geographic coordinates of NE 970-539 on the map of Marivan.

4783. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-408 on the map of Marivan.

4784. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-374 on the map of Marivan.

4785. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PE 011-532 on the map of Marivan.

4786. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 914-414 on the map of Marivan.

4787. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of PE 043-543 on the map of Marivan.

4788. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 912-381 on the map of Marivan.

4789. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 901-393 on the map of Panjwain.

4790. On 15 June 1990, at 1050 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 884-334 on the map of Panjwain.

4791. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 886-235 on the map of Panjwain.

4792. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 885-235 on the map of Panjwain.

4793. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed an observation post at the geographic coordinates of PB 053-852 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4794. On 15 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two group bunkers at the geographic coordinates of PB 053-852 on the map of Saleh Abad.

4795. On 16 June 1990, at 0730 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of PB 141-766 on the map of Mehran.

4796. On 16 June 1990, at 0800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 917-389 on the map of Marivan.

4797. On 16 June 1990, at 1000 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 898-345 on the map of Panjwain.

4798. On 16 June 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-374 on the map of Marivan.

4799. On 16 June 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 909-398 on the map of Marivan.

4800. On 16 June 1990, at 1030 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 909-329 on the map of Marivan.

4801. On 16 June 1990, at 1145 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 899-335 on the map of Panjwain.

4802. On 16 June 1990, at 1600 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a guarding post at the geographic coordinates of QV 68000-37500 on the map of West Jofeir.

4803. On 16 June 1990, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 916-389 on the map of Marivan.

4804. On 16 June 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces dug a trench at the geographic coordinates of NE 883-335 on the map of Panjwain.

4805. On 16 June 1990, at 1800 hours, Iraqi forces constructed a bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 857-601 on the map of Baneh.

4806. On 16 June 1990, at 2130 hours, Iraqi forces fired a 60 mm mortar shell at the geographic coordinates of NE 565-804 on the map of Garmab.

4807. On 16 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed two observation posts at the geographic coordinates of QV 72000-32600 and QV 71000-32000 on the map of West Jofeir.

4808. On 16 June 1990, Iraqi forces constructed a group bunker at the geographic coordinates of NE 516-804 on the map of Garmab.

4809. On 16 June 1990, Iraqi forces installed a guarding post at the geographic coordinates of QV 668-372 on the map of West of Jofeir.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 24 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have already sent you our note No. 86 of 6 May 1991 (copy transmitted herewith), detailing fresh occurrences of Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran and requesting that the note be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Since the aforementioned note was not circulated as a document of the Council, I should be grateful if you would kindly have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 6 May 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our correspondence, most recently our letter No. 84 of 5 May 1991, I have the honour to inform you of fresh occurrences of Iranian violations of the cease-fire between Iraq and Iran, as follows:

1. At 0030 hours on 4 May 1991, an Iranian force infiltrated from the direction of the Ziyadi control post in the Iraqi central sector and opened fire on the positions of Iraqi forward units in the area, causing the loss of three officers and 14 other ranks.

2. At 0035 hours on 4 May 1991, three Iranian groups, each between 50 and 60 in number and supported by mortars, attacked Iraqi forward units to the left of Hush Qurah fort in the Iraqi central sector.

These fresh violations, which join the list of the previous Iranian violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries, confirm once again the persistence of the Iranian Government in its deliberate endeavour to encroach upon the sovereignty and security of Iraq. The Government of my country affirms - as it has on past occasions - that it holds the Iranian Government responsible for all the damage caused to Iraq by such violations.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1040
S/22833
24 July 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 24 July 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, and with reference to the Iraqi claims set forth in documents S/22719 and S/22755 concerning alleged Kuwaiti violations of the provisions of the cease-fire between the two countries under Security Council resolution 687 (1991), I wish to inform you of the following facts:

1. Kuwait does not possess any warplanes of the types referred to in the Iraqi letters as having penetrated Iraqi airspace.

2. All Kuwait's military aircraft - which are either of the Mirage F-1 or the Skyhawk type - are still in Saudi Arabia and have not yet entered Kuwait.

3. On 5 June 1991, the Iraqi forces in the demilitarized zone opened fire from their machine-guns on three Kuwaiti citizens, injuring one of them and destroying their vehicles. The injured man was taken to hospital by representatives of the Red Cross in the zone.

4. The Iraqi allegations - the spuriousness of which is obvious to all - show beyond any shadow of doubt that the Iraqi regime has not forsaken its aggressive intentions and patterns of deception, which are clearly displayed in its desperate attempts to confuse, delay and procrastinate vis-à-vis the implementation of all the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), both in letter and in spirit. Our international community has been witness to numerous vivid examples of Iraq's contorted thinking and

behaviour in its approach to international legitimacy and law and to the resolutions of the Security Council. The invasion, occupation and destruction of Kuwait was not the first such example, nor will the confinement of thousands of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees or its attempt to deceive the international communicy when disclosing the regime's holdings of weapons of mass destruction be the last.

I bring these patent truths to your attention in order to affirm once again Kuwait's principled commitment - of which you and the international community are well aware - to all the Security Council resolutions, as well as its determination to implement those resolutions in such a way as to ensure security and stability in both the region and the world as a whole.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22834
24 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement of the European Community and its member States on Yugoslavia, issued on 19 July 1991 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter, and its annexes, circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English and French]

Statement of the European Community and its member States on Yugoslavia issued at The Hague and Brussels on 19 July 1991

The European Community and its member States welcome the news that the full Yugoslav State Presidency met on 18 July. They note the Presidency's decision to withdraw the Yugoslav People's Army from the territory of the republic of Slovenia and welcome this in so far as it expresses the commitment of all parties to refrain from the use of force.

They look forward to the Yugoslav State Presidency's meeting with the republican leaders in Ohrid on 22 July. They express the hope for an early start to the negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia.

The Community and its member States reaffirm once again that they are ready to provide, if so desired by the parties concerned, all assistance to support the negotiating process and a peaceful settlement of the current problems.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22835
25 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 24 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF JAPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note SCPC/7/91/91 (4-1) of 3 July 1991, requesting information regarding the application of the provisions in paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991) of 17 June 1991.

The Permanent Representative is pleased to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

1. The Government of Japan, in accordance with the Three Principles on Arms Exports adopted in 1967 and the Policy Guideline on Arms Exports adopted in 1976 (see annex), takes a very strict position with respect to the exportation of arms and equipment related to arms production, and virtually prohibits such exportation to all regions of the world.

2. In addition, in August 1990, the Government of Japan took the following measures in order to comply strictly with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990:

(1) Exports of all goods to Iraq became subject to approval by the Minister of International Trade and Industry; trade activity is thus virtually prohibited (with the exception, on humanitarian grounds, of medical and related services, and basic foodstuffs);

(2) Transactions of service with Iraq became subject to approval by the Minister of International Trade and Industry and/or the Minister of Finance; such activity is virtually prohibited;

(3) Any engagement by Japanese nationals and vessels flying the Japanese flag in cargo transactions originating in or destined for Iraq is prohibited.

3. In consequence of the above, the Government of Japan strictly fulfils all obligations contained in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991; therefore, any additional measures to carry out the above-mentioned obligations are not necessary.

Annex

1. Three Principles on Arms Exports

On 21 April 1967, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato declared the Three Principles on Arms Exports at the Diet Session:

Arms Exports to the following countries shall not in principle be allowed:

(1) Communist bloc countries;

(2) Countries subject to embargoes on arms exports under the United Nations Security Council's resolutions; and

(3) Countries engaged or likely to be engaged in an international conflict.

2. Policy Guideline on Arms Exports

On 27 February 1976, Prime Minister Takeo Miki announced the Government Policy Guideline on Arms Exports at the Diet Session:

(1) The Government, in keeping with Japan's position as a peace-loving nation, has been dealing carefully with arms exports so as to avoid any possible contribution to international conflict. The Government will continue to do so in accordance with the following Policy Guideline and shall not promote arms exports;

(i) Arms exports to areas specified in the Three Principles shall not be allowed;

(ii) Arms exports to other areas shall be avoided, in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution and the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law; and

(iii) Export of arms production-related equipment shall be dealt with in the same way as "arms" are.

(2) "Arms" as referred to in the Three Principles are defined as "goods which are used by military forces, and which are directly employed in combat".

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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A/46/323
S/22836
26 July 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 24, 33, 35, 37, 68, 78, 82
and 98 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION
EXTERNAL DEBT CRISIS AND DEVELOPMENT
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES,
QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES
AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND
HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 22 July 1991 from the Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, issued at Kuala Lumpur on 20 July 1991 (see annex).

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* A/46/150.

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 24, 33, 35, 37, 68, 78, 82 and 98 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sedfrey A. ORDONEZ
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Joint communiqué of the twenty-fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting issued at Kuala Lumpur on 20 July 1991

Introduction

1. The twenty-fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting was held at Kuala Lumpur on 19 and 20 July 1991. The meeting was formally opened by the Honourable Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia.

2. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Mohamed Bolkiah, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam; His Excellency Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia; His Excellency Datuk Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia; His Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines; His Excellency Mr. Wong Kan Seng, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore; His Excellency Mr. Arsa Sarasin, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Thailand, and their respective delegations.

3. His Excellency Mr. Rusli Noor, Secretary-General of the ASEAN secretariat, and his staff were also present.

4. His Excellency Sir Michael Somare, GCMG, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade of Papua New Guinea, attended the open session as an observer.

5. His Excellency Mr. Yuri Maslyukov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, and His Excellency Mr. Qian Qichen, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, attended the open session as guests of the Government of Malaysia.

6. His Excellency Datuk Abdullah bin Ahmad Badawi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malaysia, chaired the Meeting. His Excellency Mr. Raul S. Manglapus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, was elected Vice-Chairman.

OPENING ADDRESS

7. In his opening address, the Honourable Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Prime Minister of Malaysia, stated that, in the ASEAN experience, member countries had learnt that both at the national and regional levels, peace and security, democracy and freedom as well as stability were possible and sustainable only when the people were free from economic deprivation and had a stake in the national life. He disagreed, however, that democracy had only one definition or that political systems qualified as democratic only when they measured up to certain particular yardsticks. Therefore, when the issue of human rights was linked to trade, investment and finance, ASEAN could not but view it as added conditionalities and protectionism by other means. On

the question of security, the Prime Minister said it was from a strong ASEAN base that one should approach the question of peace and security of the immediate wider environment in the Asia-Pacific region. ASEAN had already made its mark in terms of geopolitics. It is equally important that ASEAN should be made relevant in terms of geostrategy. Regionalism in South-East Asia had to be brought to a higher plane from the process of communication and consultation to that of conscious and organized interdependence between all the States of the region.

8. The Prime Minister emphasized that at the present time of uncertain global economic developments brought about by trade disputes between the economic super-Powers, rising protectionism and closed regionalism, ASEAN and the other East Asian countries must act in concert to maintain an open global trading system. He felt that a strong and united ASEAN could bring the East Asia economic group into shape for the benefit of all. He stressed that ASEAN must proceed to a higher plane of cooperation, collective action and self-reliance in order to have an effective voice in the international, interregional and multilateral forums. He called upon ASEAN member States to exercise collective will to achieve the objectives of greater trade liberalization and integration of the ASEAN economies. He supported the recent proposal made by His Excellency the Prime Minister of Thailand for the establishment of a free trade area by the turn of the century. He believed in the need for a strong and effective ASEAN secretariat to bring about an increase in the substance of ASEAN economic cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL SITUATION

9. The Foreign Ministers had an extensive exchange of views on the latest international developments. They noted that the emerging strategic relationships that evolved following the end of the Cold War and their impact were as yet unclear. This was further blurred by evolving international economic alignments as well as efforts to make environmental concerns and human rights considerations new conditionalities in development assistance and inter-State relations.

10. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the positive developments in Central and Eastern Europe, which had contributed to the improvement of the political and economic climate, particularly in Europe. The Foreign Ministers noted with concern the instability prevailing in the region and urged that differences be resolved peacefully. They also noted that Central and Eastern European countries required assistance in their reform and reconstruction efforts. In recognizing those needs, they expressed the hope that the developed countries would maintain their interest and continue to make available new and additional resources to developing countries and, in particular, to the countries in South-East Asia.

11. The Foreign Ministers noted that the evolving international environment had implications for the rapidly developing East Asia region. They welcomed the generally improving situation in the broader Asia-Pacific region, but noted that there remained areas and issues that required attention.

12. The Foreign Ministers took note of the increasing interest in issues relating to peace and security in the region. They were of the view that the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in South-East Asia (ZOPFAN), the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and the PMC (Post-Ministerial Conferences) process were appropriate bases for addressing the regional peace and security issues in the 1990s.

13. The Foreign Ministers reiterated that ASEAN, in responding to the challenges of the 1990s, should be more dynamic and forward-looking. ASEAN should strengthen itself and intensify intraregional cooperation. They expressed the hope that the non-ASEAN South-East Asian nations could find it possible to participate in the activities of the region. They also recognized that ASEAN and other countries in the East Asia region and the broader Asia-Pacific region should engage in regular constructive consultations.

14. In this connection, the Foreign Ministers noted the report of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Philippines on the seminar on the theme "ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific Region: Prospects for Security Cooperation in the 1990s", which was organized by his Department and held at Manila from 5 to 7 June 1991, with the participation of senior experts from the government and academic sectors of ASEAN and a number of other countries. The Foreign Ministers further noted that a second seminar on the same theme, to be organized by the International Study Centre, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, would be held in Thailand in November 1991, and that the objective of the two seminars was to provide an opportunity for a frank and informal discussion by recognized experts, which could be of interest to Governments, on the requirements of security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, with a special focus on South-East Asia, during the present decade and beyond. The Foreign Ministers regarded those initiatives as useful and constructive building blocks for the enhancement of regional security.

15. The Foreign Ministers exchanged views on the issue of human rights and noted with concern its tendentious application in inter-State relations. They agreed that while human rights were universal in character, implementation in the national context should remain within the competence and responsibility of each country, having regard for the complex variety of economic, social and cultural realities. They emphasized that the international application of human rights could not be narrow and selective, nor should it violate the sovereignty of nations.

CAMBODIA

16. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the latest developments regarding the situation in Cambodia and the continuing efforts within the negotiating process of the Paris Conference of Cambodia (PCC), as well as the efforts of all concerned countries and, in particular, the Cambodian parties, to achieve a comprehensive political settlement. They reiterated their support for the continuing efforts of the Co-Chairmen of PCC to reconvene, at the earliest possible date, the Paris Conference on Cambodia with a view to finalizing the draft agreements.

17. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the framework document on a comprehensive political settlement agreed to by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council in August 1990. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the agreement achieved by the Cambodian parties at the Jakarta Informal Meeting on 10 September 1990 to the framework document in its entirety as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict as well as the establishment of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia.

18. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their full support for the said framework document unanimously endorsed by the United Nations Security Council in its resolution 668 (1990) of 20 September 1990 and by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 45/3 of 15 October 1990. The framework document constituted a major contribution and had become the basis for the efforts to achieve a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian question.

19. They expressed satisfaction with the elaboration of the framework document into the draft agreements on a comprehensive political settlement by the Co-Chairmen of PCC and the five permanent members of the Security Council at the Paris meeting, held from 23 to 26 November 1990. They noted that SNC had agreed to most of the fundamental points of the draft agreements at its meeting with the Co-Chairmen of PCC. However, they expressed concern that the involved parties were still far apart on some aspects of the remaining issues pertaining to military arrangements, genocide and the role of the United Nations during the transitional period.

20. The Foreign Ministers welcomed His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's initiative in convening and presiding over the meeting of SNC at Pattaya from 24 to 26 June 1991. They also welcomed the final communiqué of the meeting, in particular, the decision to set up the SNC headquarters at Phnom Penh, as well as the agreements on the unlimited cease-fire and cessation of foreign arms supply. They urged SNC to work out as soon as possible with the United Nations the modalities for the control and monitoring of the cease-fire and the cessation of foreign arms supply.

21. The Foreign Ministers reemphasized the fundamental right of Cambodians to choose their own government in free and fair elections supervised by the United Nations. They reiterated that human rights in Cambodia should be fully protected. They also expressed the view that any settlement should prevent the return to the genocidal practices and policies of the past and that no Cambodian party should be allowed to seize or retain power through force of arms.

22. They recorded their appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, for his valuable efforts in finding a comprehensive political settlement to the Cambodian problem. They also expressed their thanks to His Excellency Mr. Rafeeuddin Ahmed, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs in South-East Asia, and welcomed his presence at the twenty-fourth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting.

INDOCHINESE ASYLUM SEEKERS

23. The Foreign Ministers expressed their deep concern that, notwithstanding two years of efforts in implementing the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA), countries of temporary refuge (CTR) were no nearer to a durable solution of the problem of the Vietnamese boat people. The total number of Vietnamese boat people in camps of the affected CTR remained as high as in 1979.

24. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their commitment to the objectives of CPA and reaffirmed the importance of a balanced and coordinated implementation of the plan that must lead to the resettlement of all refugees in third countries and repatriation of non-refugees to Viet Nam within the time-frame agreed to at the 1989 International Conference on Indochinese Refugees at Geneva.

25. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction the resettlement of the pre-cut-off-date arrivals, which had exceeded the targets set for the first two years of CPA's implementation as well as the expansion of the orderly departure programme. In this connection, they expressed their deep appreciation to all parties concerned for their cooperation.

26. While acknowledging the significant decline in recent months in the arrivals of the Vietnamese boat people to ASEAN countries concerned, the Foreign Ministers urged Viet Nam to tighten measures to check the clandestine departures of its people to avoid a reversal of the situation.

27. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their position that the viability of CPA required the urgent resolution of the fundamental question of repatriation to Viet Nam of all boat people who were determined to be non-refugees. In that connection, they expressed their deep concern at the increasing number of that category of people who had refused repatriation. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the continuation of such a situation was unacceptable. In recalling the Jakarta Joint Statement of 24 July 1990 by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers on the problem of the Vietnamese boat people, they urged that internationally managed centres in Viet Nam for non-refugees, as envisaged in CPA, be established as an effective intermediate solution to involuntary repatriation.

28. The Foreign Ministers expressed their appreciation for the role played by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in supporting international efforts to solve the problem and welcomed his readiness to monitor all non-refugees back to Viet Nam, regardless of their mode of return. In this connection, they called on the international community to provide UNHCR with the necessary financial resources for those purposes.

MIDDLE EAST

29. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the situation in the Middle East in t post-Gulf War period. They welcomed the restoration of the legitimate Government of Kuwait and reaffirmed their commitment to the sovereignty, and independence and territorial integrity of all countries in the region.

30. The Foreign Ministers emphasized that the immediate post-war period an opportune moment to address the fundamental causes of instability with the region, in particular the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question. They took note of the efforts of the United States in promotin peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian question. They reaffirmed their support for the convening of an internat conference under the auspices of the United Nations to work out a peace settlement. In this connection, they stressed the need to adhere to the Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which would uphol right to security of all States in the region, including that of Israel, recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination with all that this implied, in particul their right to a homeland.

31. The Foreign Ministers deplored the continuing establishment of illeg Israeli settlements in the occupied territories in defiance of Security Council resolutions.

SOUTH AFRICA

32. The Foreign Ministers reiterated their total rejection of the system apartheid and reaffirmed their commitment to its complete elimination so a new, non-racist, united and democratic society could be built in its pl While welcoming the repeal of apartheid legislations in South Africa, they stressed that those reforms must in reality lead to the attainment by the black majority population of South Africa of all political, economic and social rights enjoyed by the whites, to be guaranteed within the framework a new constitution of South Africa.

33. The Foreign Ministers noted with concern the continuing inter-faction violence in South Africa, which had impeded the process of working towards drafting of a new non-racist and democratic constitution. They called on regime of South Africa to fulfil its responsibilities in maintaining law a order and urged leaders of all parties to restrain their followers and pro an atmosphere of political tolerance.

34. Recognizing the positive developments taking place in South Africa, t were of the view that the phased lifting of sanctions should be commensura with progress towards the achievement of irreversible change and towards t attainment of an apartheid-free South Africa.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ISSUES

35. The Foreign Ministers reviewed the international economic situation. They expressed their concern at the present global economic slowdown and the adverse impact it had on the trade and growth of developing countries. They called for greater efforts to stimulate global economic growth by finding solutions to the problems of high inflation, low growth rates, debt overhang and increasing trade protectionism. They also noted the increasing competing demand for capital and investment resources from Eastern Europe, from the indebted countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as to meet the needs of reconstruction in the Gulf and in the Soviet Union.

36. The Foreign Ministers reiterated the need to increase global savings to deal with the shortage of funds needed for reconstruction and structural adjustments. They agreed that this should be accompanied by effective utilization of funds to support well-designed economic policies and programmes.

37. On the external debt problem, the Foreign Ministers welcomed some progress made in resolving the debt crisis. Nevertheless, the Foreign Ministers viewed with concern the continuing high level of debt, which impinged on sustainable growth and development. The Foreign Ministers urged that a coordinated tripartite approach involving debtors, creditor countries and financial institutions be undertaken to speed up debt relief efforts and to allow for recovery to take place in the countries concerned. They took note of the recent write-off of bilateral official debts of selected countries and expressed the hope that they would be extended to the other indebted countries as well. They also recognized that indebted developing countries were dependent on agriculture. Therefore, in order to reach a permanent long-term solution, it was of utmost urgency that the markets for agricultural products in developed countries be liberalized.

38. The Foreign Ministers expressed disappointment over the failure of of the Brussels Ministerial Meeting to conclude successfully the Uruguay Round of the multilateral trade negotiations. Concerned with the slow pace of the resumed negotiations, the Foreign Ministers called upon all participants, especially the developed countries, to exert the necessary political will to ensure that negotiations get under way in a purposeful manner to enable their early and successful conclusion. They expressed the hope that there would be comprehensive and balanced results, which took into account the interest of all parties, especially the developmental needs and concerns of developing countries.

39. The Foreign Ministers reiterated that environment and development were interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Economic development was as much an inherent right of the people as it was a pressing responsibility for Governments in developing countries. The Ministers agreed that the measures for the protection of the environment should support economic growth and sustainable development.

40. The Foreign Ministers, in reaffirming their determination to work together for the success of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, scheduled to take place in Brazil in 1992, stressed that any global initiative should be balanced in approach and take into account the interests of both developing and developed countries. The concept of equitable sharing of responsibilities and the ability of developing countries to respond to environmental challenges should be taken into account.

41. The Foreign Ministers called upon developed countries to give substantial assistance to developing countries by providing new and additional resources, and transfer of and access to environmentally sound technologies. They should also assist in ensuring a supportive international economic environment that would promote economic growth and development in developing countries.

42. The Foreign Ministers noted the dynamic performance of East Asian economies in an environment of declining global growth and increasing protectionism in the international trading system. They called upon East Asian countries to strengthen economic cooperation further and to increase interdependence among them so as to enhance trade and investment flows in the region, which would also contribute to global growth and development.

43. The Foreign Ministers expressed their view that the emerging global economic order must be one that provides for more equal economic opportunities for all nations, an important feature of which should be the strengthening of an open international trading system. The Ministers expressed their resolve to exert all efforts towards that end.

INTRA-ASEAN COOPERATION

44. The Foreign Ministers reviewed intra-ASEAN cooperation over the last year and welcomed the various measures, activities and programmes of action carried out by the ASEAN Economic Ministers and the Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Energy, Environment, Information, Labour, Science and Technology and Social Affairs. They also commended the continuing efforts and cooperation of the drug agencies and non-governmental organizations in ASEAN in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Those activities clearly reflected the broad front of intra-ASEAN cooperation.

45. The Foreign Ministers noted that there now existed a growing awareness of the need for ASEAN to be a dynamic, vibrant and resilient organization in order to face the growing political and economic challenges of the 1990s. They took note that the twenty-fourth ASEAN Standing Committee had paid particular attention to that problem and welcomed the various efforts, measures and initiatives taken to meet that goal.

46. They noted, in particular, that a number of studies to strengthen intra-ASEAN cooperation had been commissioned. These included the review of the ASEAN-United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) technical cooperation programme; the study on ASEAN economic cooperation for the 1990s; the study of

the exclusion lists to enhance the level of PTA trade in intra-ASEAN trade, and the annual ASEAN macroeconomic outlook.

47. The Foreign Ministers also welcomed and adopted the recommendations of the ASEAN Standing Committee on the new criteria and the guidelines for the generation and selection of projects, which arose out of the study on the review of the ASEAN-UNDP technical cooperation programme. They were confident that a more ASEAN-centric approach would now be taken in project planning and formulation and that those projects would conform to the main themes of the human development of the ASEAN region's human resource potential and sustainable economic reform through the expansion and intensification of ASEAN economic cooperation.

48. The Foreign Ministers also endorsed the recommendation of the twenty-fourth ASEAN Standing Committee to establish an ASEAN cooperation unit in the ASEAN secretariat with the initial assistance of UNDP. They expressed their confidence that there would now be a more professional and integrated approach to the formulation and implementation of projects. They called on the twenty-fifth ASEAN Standing Committee to work out the details of its establishment as soon as possible.

49. The Foreign Ministers, in recalling the decision of the twenty-third ASEAN Ministerial Meeting to establish a panel of five eminent persons to look into the strengthening and the revamping of the mechanism and structure of ASEAN, in particular the ASEAN secretariat, expressed appreciation to members of the panel, headed by H.E. Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali Shafie, for their report. They also expressed appreciation to UNDP for assisting in the study.

50. The Foreign Ministers noted that the report had been discussed extensively in ASEAN. They agreed that while many of the recommendations in the report merited full support and could be implemented immediately, there were certain aspects that needed further study. In view of that, they agreed that a working group be established under the chairmanship of Dato' Paduka Lim Jock Seng to study those aspects of the report which still need further deliberations, with a view to submitting its recommendations to the fourth ASEAN Summit.

51. The Foreign Ministers had an exchange of views on the future of ASEAN's external relations. They mandated the same working group under the chairmanship of Dato' Paduka Lim Jock Seng to study and make recommendations on the direction and form those relationships should take in future in the best interest of ASEAN.

52. The Foreign Ministers welcomed the opportunity provided by the informal meetings between the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN and the Deputy Prime Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China respectively to have discussions on a wide range of issues. These discussions represented the beginning of a process of consultations between ASEAN and the two countries.

53. The Foreign Ministers noted that the proposed ASEAN treaty of economic cooperation had been considered by the Standing Committee, Senior Official's Meeting and senior economic officials and the Secretary-General. The Foreign Ministers, in considering the UNDP-assisted study on ASEAN economic cooperation in the 1990s, noted the report of the Secretary-General that the study would be finalized by 10 November 1991. In view of that, the twenty-fifth ASEAN Standing Committee was directed to consider the study for final submission to the fourth Summit in January 1992.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A FREE TRADE AREA

54. The Foreign Ministers welcomed as a matter for serious consideration the initiative of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Thailand, which was supported by the Honourable Prime Minister of Malaysia, that ASEAN move towards a free trade area by the turn of the century and agreed that the senior officials of ASEAN should undertake further study and discussion for submission to the forthcoming ASEAN Summit.

FOURTH ASEAN SUMMIT

55. The Foreign Ministers noted that, after consultations, the ASEAN Heads of Government had agreed to hold the fourth ASEAN Summit on 27 and 28 January 1992 in Singapore. They were of the view that it was timely to convene another summit to chart new directions to enhance intra-ASEAN cooperation. They directed the ASEAN senior officials and the ASEAN Directors-General to continue to work together with the senior economic officials in preparing for the fourth ASEAN Summit.

COOPERATION WITH DIALOGUE COUNTRIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

56. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction at the progress of ASEAN's relations with its dialogue partners, namely, Australia, Canada, the European Community (EEC), Japan, New Zealand, the United States and UNDP. They continued to attach great importance to those relations, which had helped to create a special partnership in collaborative endeavours between ASEAN and the dialogue partners. They noted the new trend in ASEAN's dialogue relations from that of a donor-recipient to one of a mature and balanced relationship. They called for a further strengthening of the partnership for their mutual benefit.

57. The Foreign Ministers also expressed their appreciation for all the assistance rendered by the dialogue partners, in particular in the implementation of various projects. They also welcomed the flexibility shown by the dialogue partners in responding to ASEAN's changing priorities and in broadening and seeking new areas of cooperation. In this regard, they agreed that future activities should focus on human resource development, science and technology, trade, industry, investment and environment. They also noted that

the various consultative mechanisms that existed within the framework of those relations had proven particularly useful in raising issues such as market access, trade disputes and in the promotion of joint ventures and called for their continued use.

58. The Foreign Ministers were also pleased to note that the participation of the private sector in the dialogue process was accepted by nearly all the dialogue partners and that such participation had proven beneficial to all sides. They expressed the hope that the ASEAN private sector, for its part, would take full advantage of the opportunities now being offered and play its assigned role as the engine of growth in ASEAN.

59. The Ministers noted with concern the increasing tendency to link the issues of environmental protection and human rights to development and commercial cooperation. They stressed that those issues should not be used as conditionality for aid and development financing.

ELEVATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA TO FULL DIALOGUE STATUS AND ITS PARTICIPATION AT THE POST-MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

60. Taking into account the very close economic cooperation existing between ASEAN countries and the Republic of Korea, the Foreign Ministers adopted the recommendation of the twenty-fourth ASEAN Standing Committee that the Republic of Korea be granted full dialogue status. The Foreign Ministers also agreed that consequent upon this decision, the Republic of Korea be invited to participate at the forthcoming Post-Ministerial Conference and at future conferences as a dialogue partner.

ASIA-PACIFIC ECONOMIC COOPERATION COUNCIL

61. The Foreign Ministers expressed satisfaction with the results of the second APEC Ministerial Meeting held in Singapore from 29 to 31 July 1990. They reiterated that ASEAN's participation in the APEC process would continue to be governed by the principles they had agreed to at their last ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, held at Jakarta in July 1990. They also agreed that the issues concerning the Uruguay Round and trade liberalization measures remained the priority issues for them. They were of the view that there should be no proliferation of work projects and agreed that the ongoing projects should not exceed 10 in number at any one time so as not to dissipate the scarce resources available to them. They also affirmed that in the implementation of those projects due account had to be taken of the different level of development of the countries and that the developing countries of the region had to be given special treatment. They also noted that consultations were proceeding in finding appropriate modalities in bringing the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and Hong Kong into the APEC process and expressed the hope that the matter could be resolved soon.

EAST ASIA ECONOMIC GROUP

62. The Foreign Ministers considered the summary records of the first meeting of the ASEAN Working Group on the East Asia Economic Group (EAEG), which was held at Kuala Lumpur on 4 and 5 July 1991, and expressed satisfaction at the progress made in further studying the concept of EAEG. They agreed that there was a need to examine further and advance the proposal. In that regard, they decided that further meetings were necessary and that the second meeting of the ASEAN Working Group on EAEG should take place in Singapore and that the report of the meeting should be submitted to the Foreign Ministers and to the ASEAN Economic Ministers when they met at Kuala Lumpur on 7 and 8 October 1991.

TWENTY-FIFTH ASEAN MINISTERIAL MEETING

63. The Foreign Ministers agreed that the twenty-fifth ASEAN Ministerial Meeting would be held in the Philippines in June/July 1992.

64. The delegations of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand expressed their sincere and deep appreciation to the Government and people of Malaysia for the warm and generous hospitality and excellent facilities and arrangements made for the meeting.

65. The meeting was held in the traditional spirit of ASEAN friendship and solidarity.